sequences. B, C. Nucleic acid and protein sequence of the Rat OPG cDNA. The predicted signal peptide is underlined, and potential sites of N-linked glycosylation are indicated in bold, underlined letters (SEQ ID NO: 120 and 121). D, E. Pileup sequence comparison (Wisconsin GCG Package, Version 8.1) of OPG with other members of the TNFR superfamily, fas (SEQ ID NO:128); tnfr1 (SEQ ID NO: 129); sfu-t2 (SEQ ID NO:130); tnfr2 (SEQ ID NO:131); cd40 (SEQ ID NO:132); osteo (SEQ ID NO:133); ngfr (SEQ ID NO:134); ox40 (SEQ ID NO:135); 41bb (SEQ ID NO:136)..

B2

At page 8, replace lines 4-10, with the following:

Figure 9. Structure and sequence of mouse and human OPG cDNA clones. A, B. Mouse cDNA and protein sequence (SEQ ID NOs. 122 and 123). C, D. Human cDNA and protein sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 124 and 125). The predicted signal peptides are underlined, and potential sites of N-linked glycosylation are indicated in bold. E, F. Sequence alignment and comparison of rat (SEQ ID NO: 174), mouse (SEQ ID NO: 175) and human (SEQ ID NO: 176) OPG amino acid sequences.

B3

At page 8, replace lines 12-19, with the following:

Figure 10. Comparison of conserved sequences in extracellular domain of TNFR-1 and human OPG. PrettyPlot (Wisconsin GCG Package, Version 8.1) of the TNFR1 and OPG alignment described in example 6. Top line, human TNFR1 sequences encoding domains 1-4 (SEQ ID NO: 177). Bottom line, human OPG sequences encoding domains 1-4 (SEQ ID NO: 178). Conserved residues are highlighted by rectangular boxes.

B4

At page 8 replace lines 34-36, with the following:

Figure 12. Structure of OPG cysteine-rich domains. Alignment of the human (top line SEQ ID NO:136) and mouse (bottom line SEQ ID NO: 179) OPG amino acid sequences

B6

At page 10, lines 25--36 and page 11, lines 1-4, replace with the following:

Figure 16. Pulse-chase analysis of recombinant murine OPG produced in CHO cells. CHO cells were pulse-labeled with ^{35}S-methionine/cysteine, then chased for the indicated time. Metabolically labeled cultures were separated into both conditioned media and cells, and detergent extracts were prepared from each, clarified, then immunoprecipitated with anti-OPG antibodies. The immunoprecipitates

B7